The Forest Republican.

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Marriages and Death notices inserted

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TIONESTA LODGE, NO. 477. I.O.G. T.

Meets every Wednesday evening, at 8 M. CLARK, W. S.

MILES W. TATE. " WEWTON PETTIS.

PETTIS & TATE,

. ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

TIONESTA, PA.

Isaac Ash, A TTORNEY AT LAW, Oil City, Pa.
Will practice in the various Courts of
Forest County. All business entrusted to
ils care will receive prompt attention.
16 ly

A TTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICI-TOR IN BANKRTPTCY, Tionesta, Forest Co., Pa., will practice in Clarion, Venango and Warren Counties. Office on Elm Street, two doors above Lawrence's grocery store.

A TTORNEY AT LAW. Office on Elm Street, above Walnut, Tionesta, Pa.

C. W. Gilfillan, A TTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Ve-

N. B. Smiley. A TTORNEY AT LAW, Petroleum Cen-tre, Pa. Will practice in the several Courts of Forest County, 35-1y

TIONESTA, PA., opposite the Depot. C. D. Mable, Proprietor, Good Stabling connected with the house.

Jos. Y. Saul, PRACTICAL Harness Maker and Saddler. Three doors north of Holmes House, Tionesta, Pa. All work is warranted.

Syracuse House, TIDIOUTF, PA., J. & D MAGEE, Propietors. The house has been thoroughly relitted and is now in the first-class order, with the best of accommodations. Any nformation concerning Oil Territory at this point will be encerfully furnished.

-ly J. & D. MAGEE,

Exchange Hotel, LOWER TIDIOUTE, Pa., D.'S. RAMS-DEEL & Sox Prop's. This house having been sized is now the most desirable stop-ping place in Tidioute. A good Billiard Roon attached. 4-1y

National Hotel,

IRVINETON, PA. W. A. Hallenback,
Proprietor. This hotel is New, and is
a wopen as a first class house, situate at
a punction of the Oil Creek & Allegheny
diver and Philadelphia & Erie Railroads,
pposite the Depot. Parties having to lay
ver trains will find this the most conven-

next door to Choos House, Flegsontylli

and at Mansion House, Talone de, tf. K. BRETTA SON, Aponts. A TTORNEY AT LAW at Patents, No. 565 French st. Reed House) Erie, Pa. Will the several State Courts and the the sveral State Courts and the serial States Courts. Special attention given to soliciting patents for Inventors; infringements, re-issue and extension of patents excefully attended to. References: Hon. James Campbell, Clarion; Hon. John S. McCalmont, Franklin; H. L. & A. B. Richmond, Meadville; W. E. Lathy, Tionesta.

Dr. J. L. Acomb,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, who has I had lifteen years' experience in a large and successful practice, will attend all Professional Calls, Office in his Drug and Grocery Store, located in Tidioute, near Tidioute House.

IN HIS STORE WILL BE FOUND A full assortment of Medicines, Liquors Tobacco, Cigars, Stationery, Glass, Paints, Oils Cutlery, and fine Groceries, all of the best quality, and will be sold at reasonable

rates.
H. R. BURGESS, an experienced Drug-ist from New York, has charge of the Store. All prescriptions put up accurately tf.

W. P. Mercilliott,

Attorney at Law. JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

-AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. TIONESTA, PA

27-15

OHN A. PROPER, VICE PREST. A. H. STEELE, CASHR.

TIONESTA SAVINGS BANK, Tionesta, Forest Co., Pa.

This Bank transacts a General Banking, Collecting and Exchange Business.

Drafts on the Principal Cities of the United States and Europe bought and sold, Gold and Silver Coin and Government Securities bought and sold, 7-30 Bonds converted on the most favorable terms. t allowed on time deposits.

DR. J. N. BOLARD, of Tidioute, has returned to his practice after an absence of four months, spent in the Hospitals of New York, where he will attend calls in his profession.

Office in Eureka Drug Store, 3d door above the bank Tidioute Pa. above the bank, Tidionte, Pa.

FOREST REPUBLICAN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us to the end, dare do our duty as we understand it." -- LINCOLN.

VOL. III. NO. 36.

TIONESTA, PA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1870.

United States of America have entirely

abandoned the subject of accepting as

a part of its territory the island of San

Domingo, a free port will be negotiated for by European nations. In the Bay of Samana a large commercial city will spring up, to which we will be tributary

without receiving corresponding bene-fits. The Government of San Domin-

go has voluntarily sought this annexa-tion. It is a weak power, numbering probably less than one hundred and

twenty thousand souls, and yet possess-ing one of the richest localities under

the sun, capable of supporting a population of 10,000,000 of people in luxury. The people of San Domingo are not capable of maintaining themselves

in their present condition, and must look for outside support. They yearn for the protection of our free institu-

tions and laws, our progress and civil-

izetion. Shall we refuse them? The

acquisition of Sau Domingo is desirable

because of its geographical position.

It commands the entrance to the Car-ribbean Sea and the isthmus transit of

commerce. It possesses the richest soil, best and most capacious harbors, most salubrious climate, and the most

valuable products of the forest, mine and soil of any of the West India is-

production of sugar, coffee, tobacco,

tropical fruits, &c. This will open to

these articles will cut off over one bun-

dred millions of our annual imports,

besides increasing our exports. With

by our citizens traveling in foreign

\$2 PER ANNUM.

MESSAGE OF THE

To the Senate and House of Representatives A year of peace and general prosperity to this nation has passed since the last assembling of Congress. We have, through a kind Providence, been blessed with abundant crops, and been spared from complication and war with foreign nations. In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regretted, however, that a free exercise of the elective franchise has been denied to citizens in exceptional cases, in several of the States lately in rebellion, and the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed. The States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas have been restored to representation in our national councils. Georgia, the only State now without representation, may be confidently to take her place also at the beginning of the new year, and then let us hope will be completed the work of recou-

With an acquiesence on the part of the whole people in the national obligation to pay the public debt, created as the price of our Union, the pensions exercised by the executive power in as the price of our Union, the pensions to our disabled soldiers and sailors and our complaint at Madrid. In the nebeen made necessary by a great rebellion, there is no reason why we should not advance in material prosperity and happiness as no other nation ever did after so protracted and devasta-

UNITED STATES PROTECTION EXTENDED TO FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF PARIS.

Soon after the existing war broke out in Europe, the protection of the United States Minister in Paris was intection. This has been followed by an extension of American protection to citizens of Saxony, Gotha, Hesse, and Saxe-Coburg, Colombia, Portugal, Uraguay, the Dominican Republic. voked in favor of the North Germans

LIC. As soon as I learned that a republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquesced in he change, the Minister of the United ctates was directed by telegraph to recognize it, and tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government gle result in attaching the hearts of subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institution upon the inhabitants of other countries and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we cannot be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France. OUR REPUSAL TO INTERFERE IN THE

STRUGGLE,

We were asked by the new government to use our good offices jointly with those of the European powers in the interest of peace. Answer was made that the established policy and the true interests of the United States forbade them to interfere in the European questions jointly with European powers. I ascertained informally and unofficially that the government of North Germany was not then disposed to listen to such representations from any powers, and though earnestly wishing to see the blessings of peace restored the belligerents, with all of whom the United States are on terms of friendship, I declined on the part of this government to take a step which could only result in injury to our true interests without advancing the object for which our intervention was invoked. Should the time come when the action of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken.

OUR NEUTRALITY OBLIGATIONS. I deemed it prudent, in view of the number of persons of German and French birth living in the United States, to issue, soon after official no-tice of a state of war had been receiv-ble of maintaining order and preserv-necessities of everyday life at cheaper did consent that British occupation of insisted upon by Her Majesty's Govern-of the Danube. In 1858 Bolivia, by ed from both belligerents, a proclamation defining the duties of the United ty, and of sincere wish to extend our a rapid stride toward that greatness should continue for the present. I preceded the negotiation of the con-

materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest, the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests, of close confinement of military trial and execution of persons suspected of complicity with the insurgents, and of summary embargo of their properties and requisitions of their revenues by executive warrant. Such proceedings, as far as they affected the persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the treaty of 1795, between the United States and Spain. Representations of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were made to the Spanish government. From April, 1869, to June last, the Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power to aid in redressing such wrongs. That power was found to be withdrawn, in view, as it was said, of the favorable situation in which the island of Cuba then was, which however, did not lead to revolution or suspension of the exing there, the United States only claimed that for the future the rights secured to their citizons by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and that as to the past a joint tribunal should be established in the United States, with full jurisdiction over all such claims. Before such an impartial tribunal each claimant would be required to prove his case. On the other hand, Spain would be at liberty to traverse every materal fact, and thus complete equity

citizens of Saxony, Gotha, Hesse, and Saxe-Coburg, Colombia, Portugal, Uraguay, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Chili, Paraguay, and Venezuela in Paris. The charge was an onerous one, requiring constant and severe labor as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. severe labor as well as the exercise of patience, prudence and good judgment. owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of owner of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again possessing himself of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy from again to the sum of the sum of nineteen thousand enemy fr Tifft Sons & Co.'s

Tifft Sons & Co.'s

NEW ENGINES. The undersigned have to the satisfaction of this government; and as I am officially informed, equally so the satisfaction of the government of North Germany.

New Engines and will receive orders for the above Engine. Messrs. Tifft Sons & Co. are now sending to this market their 12-liferse Power Engine with 11-Horse Engine with 11-Horse Power Engine with 11-Horse Power En the present year. It was referred, by the joint consent of Brazill and the United States, to the decision of Sir to the east coast of Florida. San Do-Edward Thornton, Her Britannic mingo, with a stable Government, ungations, so far as it was able to do so. kindly undertook the laborious task be developed, will give remunerative tween the German States and France of examining the voluminous mass of wages to 10,000 laborers not now upon reached China soon after the massacre. correspondence and testimony submit the island. This labor will take ad- It would appear that the popular mind ted by the two governments, and al- vantage of every available means of became possessed with the idea that lowing to the United States the sum of transportation to abandon the adjacent this contest extending to Chinese waone hundred thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and nine cents in dom and its sequence, each inhabitant influence and power, and that the time and forty dollars and nine cents in tions of Europe, appeared to be a gold, which has since been paid by the proper subject for the felicitation of Imperial Government. These recent Porto Rico and Cuba will have to Americans. Should the present stragthe United States have proposed to the French to our simpler forms of Spain for adjusting the pending claims San Domingo will become a large con- France and North Germany to make representative government, it will be a is just and feasible, and that it may be sumer of the products of northern farms an authorized suspension of hostilities agreed to by either nation without dis- and manufactories. The cheap rates in the east, where they were temporahonor. It is to be hoped that this mod- at which her citizens can be furnished rily suspended by act of the command-Spain without further delay. Should the pending negotiations unfortunately make it necessary that contiguous is erty of Americans and Europeans. and unexpectedly be without result, it lands should have the same advantawill then become my duty to commu- ges in order to compete with her in the nicate that fact to Congress and invite its action on the subject.

THE PEACE CONFERENCES. The long-defered peace conference The production of our own supply of between Spain and the allied South American Republie has been inaugurated in Washington under the auspices of the United States. Pursuant to the recommendation contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th of December, 1866, the Executive Department of the Government offered its friendly offices for the promotion of peace and harmony between Spain and the allied Republics. Hesitations and obstacles occurred to the acceptance of the offer. Ultimately, however, a conference was arranged, and was opened in this city on the 29th of October last, at which I authorized the Secretary of State to preside. It was attended by the Ministers of Spain, Peru, Chili and Ecuador. In consequence of the absence of a representative from Bolivia, the conference was adjourned until the attendance of a plenipotentiary from that Republic could be secured, or other measures could be adopted towards compassing its object. The allied and other Republics of Spanish origin on their welfare, our desire to see them debts without overtaxing the people; communicated to the British Govern-cannot be acquiesced in by the United Crimean war was closed by a treaty blessed with good governments, capatit is to furnish our citizens with the ment, I was requested to consent, and States. It is hoped that it will not be which provided for the free navigation

to observe their laws and laws of na far distant when in the natural course States entitle this country to assume definitely fixed by a joint commission tions. The proclamation was followed of events the European political con- among the nations. In view of the im- of the governments, and submit here- from the privilege of carrying on trade FRESIDENT OF THE UNITED by others as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people, thus acquinted in advance of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing will case.

Washington, D. C., December 5.—
The following is the President's Mags age:

The CUBAN INSERECTION.

The gooplantion was followed by others as circumstances seemed to call for them. The people, thus acquinted in advance of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing of this people, thus acquinted in advance of their duties and obligations, have assisted in preventing of this probability, so as to ally the commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States.

The CUBAN INSERECTION.

It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection of Cuba has materially changed since the close of the Insurance of such as the promise of this question, I carnestly with this conference will cease. Our policy should be slarged in view of the importance of this question, I carnestly urge upon Congress early action expenses of its views as to the best means of acquiring San Domingo. My suggestion is that by a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, the European political connection with this conference will cease. Our policy should be slarged in view of the expense of such as subjects residing within the limits assigned for the united States and recommend that an unappropriation for that purpose be made. The commercial interests of the Spanish American States more closely to our own, and thus give the United States and boundary is already fixed and bou THE ANNEXATION OF SAN DOMINGO.

During the last session of Congress a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of San Domingo to the United States failed to receive the requisite two-thirds vote of the Senate. I was expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined by the action of the two Houses of Conthoroughly convinced then that the tages to flow from the acquisition of best interests of the country, commer-San Domingo, and of the great disadvantages, I might almost say calamiceally and materially, demanded its ratification. Time has only confirmed me in this view. I now firmly believe that the moment it is known that the ties, to flow from its non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to

be investigated to be approved. THE MEXICAN FREE ZONE. It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to the injurious effects, especially upon the revenues of the United States, of the policy of the Mexican government in exempting from import duties a large tract of land on our borders, have not only been fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that country to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been enjoyed. The expediency of taking into your serious consideration the proper means of coun-tervailing the policy referred to, will, it is presumed engage your earliest at-tention. It is the obvious interest, especially of the neighboring nations, to provide against injury to those who may have committed high crimes with-in their borders, and who may have sought refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the Central American Republics, and others are in

THE VENEZUELAND FUND. The sense of Congress is desired as early as may be convenient upon the proceedings of the commission on claims against Venezuela and commented on in the messages of March 4, 1869, March 1st, 1870, and March 31, 1870. It has not been deemed advisable to distribute any of the money which has been received from that Government

Majesty's minister at Washington, who der which her immense resources can Unfortunately the news of the war bepreservation to retain their laborers. ing trouble from this cause, I invited erate demand may be acceded to by with food, and the introduction in the ers, to act together for the future proisland of improved machinery will toction in China of the lives and prop-

> EXCHANGE OF TREATY RATIFICATIONS Since the adjournment of Congress the ratification of the treaty with Great Britain for abolishing the mixed courts us a wider market for our products. for the suppression of the slave trade have been exchanged. It is believed that the slave trade is now confined to the eastern coasts of Africa, whence the slaves are taken to Arabian marsuch a picture it is easy to see how our kets. The ratification of the naturalilarge debt abroad is ultimately to be zation Convention between Great Britextinguished. With a balance of trade ain and the United States have also against us, including interest of bonds been exchanged during the recess, and held by foreigners, and money spent thus a long standing dispute between the two governments has been settled lands equal to the entire yield of the in accordance with the principles alpresious metals in this country, it is ways contended for by the United not so easy to see how this result is to States. RE-LOCATION OF OUR NORTHWESTERN

BOUNDARY LINE.

be otherwise accomplished. The acquisition of San Domingo is an adhesion to the Monroe doctrine, and is a measure of national protection. It is States as a neutral, and the obligations own commercial and social relations which the intelligence, industry and deem it important, however, that this vention of 1818, the British Commiscordance with fixed principles of Nacordance with fixed principles of Nacordance with fixed principles of the citizens of the United part of the boundary line should be sioners proposed to expressly exclude tional law, as highways or channels

I regret to say no conclusion has claims against Great Britain, growing out of the course adopted by that government during the rebellion. The Cabinet of London, so far as its views phatically rejected by the American have been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that Her Majesty's Government was guilty of negligence, or permitted any act during the war by which the United States has any just cause of complaint. Our firm and unalterable convictions are directly the reverse, and therefore recomnend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of their claims on notice to the representative of Her Majesty at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of these claims ernment shall have the ownership of the private claims, as well as the re-sponsible control of all the demands by the United States, so that the Govagainst Great Britain. It cannot be necessary to add that whenever Her Majesty's Government shall entertain a desire for a full and friendly adjustment of these claims, the United States will enter upon their consideration with an earnest desire for a conclusion consistent with the honor and dignity of both nations.

UNFRIENDLY ACTION OF THE CANADI-AN AUTHORITIES TOWARD AMERICA.

The course pursued by the Canadian tion or control of these inshore fishery | ican vessels on similar voyages. and vexatious treatment was designed men of the United States, with a view miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks

Rates of Advertising.

One Square (1 inch.) one insertion... \$1 50
One Square "one month 3 00
One Square "three month 26 00
One Square "one year ... 15 00
Two Squares, one year ... 15 00
Quarter Col. "30 00
Haif ""

Business Cards, not exceeding one inch in length, \$10 per year.

Legal notices at established rates. These rates are low, and no deviation will be made, or discrimination among patrons. The rates offered are such, we will make it to the advantage of mendoi. g business in the limits of the circulation of the paper to advertise liberally.

the fishermen of the United States this regulation may be seized, condemnbeen reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain, growing out of the course adopted by that govlanguage of the convention, was emcommissioners, and thereupon was abandoned by the British plenipotentiaries, and article one as it stands in the Convention was substituted. If, however, it be said that this claim is founded on provincial or colonial statutes, and not upon the Convention, this government cannot but regard them as unfriendly and in contravention of the spirit of the treaty, for the faith-ful execution of which the Imperial Government is alone responsible. Anticipating that an attempt may possi-bly be made by the Canadian authorities in the coming season to repent their unneighborly act toward our fishlaws authorizing the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across the territory of the United States to Canada; and further, should such an extreme measure become necessary, to suspend the operations of any laws whereby the vessels of the Dominion of Canada are permitted to enter waters of the United States.

FREE NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAW-

A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada authorities towards the fishermen of in the maintenance of a claim of the the United States during the past sea-son, has not been marked by a friendly United States from the navigation of feeling. By the first article of the the St. Lawrence. The river consti-convention of 1818, between Great tutes a natural highway to the ocean. Britain and the United States, it was With an aggregate population of about agreed that the inhabitants of the 17,000,000, inhabitants, and with an United States should have forever, in common with British subjects the right on the waters which discharge into it, of taking fish in certain waters therein the foreign commerce of our port on de ined. In the waters not included in these waters is open to British compethe limits of the convention within tition, and the major part of it done three miles of ports of the British coast in British bottoms. If the American it has been the custom for many years seamen be excluded from this natural to give to intruding fishermen of the avenue to the ocean the monopoly of United States a reasonable warning of the direct commerce of the lake ports ernment is understood to have delega- voyages having an access to our lake ted the whole or a share of its jurisdic- ports, which would be denied to Amergrounds to the colonial authority known state such a proposition is to refute its as the Dominion of Canada, and this justice. During the administration of semi-independent but irresponsible Mr. John Quincy Adams, Mr. Clay agent has exercised its delegated power unquestionably, demonstrates the natin an unfriendly way. Vessels have ural right of the citizens of the United been seized without notice or warning, States to the navigation of this river in violation of the custom generally claiming that the act of the Congress prevailing, and have been taken into of Vienna, in opening the Rhine and colonial ports, their voyages broken other rivers to all nations, showed the up and the vessels condemned. There judgement of European jurists and is reason to believe that this unfriendly statesmen to be that the inhabitants of a country through which a navigable to bear harshiy upon the hardy fisher- river passes have a natural right to enjoy the navigation of that river to and to political effect upon this govern- into the sea, even though passing ment. The statutes of the Dominion the territory of another power. This of Canada assume a still broader and right does not exclude the cocqual more untenable jurisdiction over the right of the sovereign possessing the vessels of the United States. They territory through which the river authorize officers or persons to bring debouches into the sea to make such vessels hovering within three marine ragulations relative to the policy of the navigation as may be -reasonor harbors of Canada into port, to ably necessary; but those reg-search the cargo, to examine the Mas-ulations should be framed in a ter on oath touching the cargo and liberal spirit of comity, and should voyage, and to inflict upon him a heavy not impose needless burdens upon the pecuniary penalty if true answers are commerce which has the right of trannot given; and if such a vessel is found sit. It has been found in practice more preparing to fish within three marine advantageous to arrange these regulamiles of any such coast, bays, creeks or tions by, mutual agreement. The harbors without a license, or after the United States are ready to make any expiration of the period named in the reasonable arrangement as to the polast license granted to it, they provide lice of the St. Lawrence, which that the vessel with her tackle, &c., may be suggested by Great Brit-&c., shall be forfeited. It is not known ain. If the claim by Mr. Clay that any condemnations have been was just when the population of the made under this statute. Should the States bordering on the shores of the authorities of Canada attempt to cn- lakes was only 3,400,000, it now deforce it, it will become my duty to take rives greater force and equity from the such steps as may be necessary to prc- increased population, wealth, producteet the rights of the citizens of the tion, and tonnage of the States on the United States. It has been claimed Canadian frontier. Since Mr. Clay by Her Majesty's efficers that fishing advanced his argument in behalf of vessels of the United States have no our right, the principle for which be right to enter the open ports of the contended has been frequently and by British possessions in North Amer-various nations recognized by law or In April last, while engaged in lo- ica, except for the purposes of by treaty, has been extended to several asserting our just claim to a controlling influence over the great commercial traffic soon to flow from west to east by ered that the commonly received bounway of the Isthmus of Darien; it is to dary line between the United States to enter at the British Custom House, it is first navigable into the sea. By build up our merchant marine; it is to and the British possessions at that or to trade, except the purchase of the convention between Spain and furnish new markets for the products place is about fifty-seven bundred feet wood and water, and that they must Portugal, concluded in 1835, the naviof our farms, shops and manufactories; south of the true position of the zenith depart within twenty four hours after gation of the Douro throughout its it is to make slavery insupportable in parallel, and that the line, when run notice to leave. It is not known that whole extent was made free for the sub-Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and ul- on what is now supposed to be the true any seizure of a fishing vessel carrying jects of both crowns. In 1853, the timately so in Brazil; is is to settle the position of that parallel, would leave the flag of the United States has been Argentine Confederation, by treaty, unhappy condition of Cuba and end an the fort of the Hudson Bay Company made under this claim. So far as the threw open the free navigation of the this continent may see in this fact a exterminating conflict; it is to provide at Pembina within the territory of the claim is founded on any alleged con- Parana and Uruguay to the merchant. new proof of our sincere interest in the honest means of paying our honest United States. This information being struction of the convention of 1818, it vessels of all nations. In 1856 the